

ADAMS'S SENTINEL

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements, \$1 per page for 2 weeks—25 cts. per a. for each page.

At \$2 per annum, in advance, or \$1 50, if not paid within the year.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

Vol. IX.

NO. 29.

POETRY.

From the *Augusta Sentinel*.

ON DEATH.

Where shall a mortal fly for aid,
When on his pallid brow is laid
Death's dark and chilling hand—
When hope and sense are failing fast,
And minutes fly with doubtful haste,
Where shall the mourner stand?

In that dark hour can Wealth afford
Noray to light its trembling lord,
And pierce the grave's thick gloom—
Can it not rather bliss impart,
No more fling o'er the throbbing heart
Joy's bright delusive bloom?

Oh! say, will not Fame's halting breath,
Dissolve the icy chains of death,
Or drive its gloom away?

Will not the thought our names may be
A watch-word to the brave and free?

Brave men! let's die, & lay?

Can I love no more the heart beguile—
Has brightey'd Beauty's radiant smile
Lost all its boosted power—
Have they no spell to chase away
The monster from his trembling prey,
And bid him hope once more?

Ah no! death, like the low'ring clouds,
Earth's grimed toys in darkness shrouds,
And shuns them from the sight—
And Love and Beauty, Wealth and Fame,
Fade like some bright and aerial flame,
And leave the soul in night.

Then fly to Jesus—storms may roll,
And lightnings flash around the soul,
And darkness veil the sky;
But pillow 'em on his loving breast,
The soul may sweetly sink to rest,
To wake to bliss on high.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JEROME, THE MILANESE.

OR The Henchman of Bourbon.

There never yet was human power,
Which could evade, if unforgiven,
The patient search and vigil long;
Of him who searches up a wrong.

MAZZEPPA.

The incidents of the following tale occurred in the fifteenth century, under the reigns of Charles the V. of Germany and Spain, and Francis the I. of France, who, from being rivals for the imperial empire, became deadly enemies after Charles had been chosen to that dignity.

The dutchy of Milan properly belonged to the German Emperor, as a fief of his Empire, which Francis had seized & held without the Emperor's consent.

The Milanese were restless under the French government, for they had been accustomed to the sober habits of the Germans, and the gravity of the Spaniards; therefore the light and gallant disposition of the French were entirely uncongenial with their sedate and ceremonious habits.

This discontent and jealousy was heightened by the imprudent conduct of Ode de Foix, Maréchal de Lautrec, an officer of great experience, but of a haughty and avaricious temper—he had been appointed governor by Francis, when his insolence and exactions extended to such lengths, that the affection of the Milanese were alienated from France and reverted to their former masters, under whose protection they were again desirous of being sheltered.

The minds of most of the Milanese were in this state; when Jerome, a citizen of Milan, was walking along the encampment of the French soldiers, with Isabel, his betrothed bride leaning upon his arm.

He was conversing with her upon the advantage that would result from being a soldier of France, in a little time he promised to return with an honorable name, and wealth, with which he could afford to keep an establishment worthy of her beauty.

She was endeavoring to dissuade him from his design, telling him that she valued him in the character of a citizen of Milan, more highly than she would were he a general in the French service; for the Milanese were dissatisfied with their present rulers, and it was probable in a short time, Charles of Germany would assert his right to the Dutchy, when he would acquire more honor by fighting under the banners of his right and lawful Prince, than by upholding the sinking government of an usurper.

Jerome declared he would never be a soldier of Austria, for under the ancestors of Charles, his family had been reduced from wealth to poverty, and he never hoped to better his condition under any of their descendants.

While they were thus discoursing together, Merency, a French officer, approached them; Jerome trembled when he beheld him, for he was the greatest libertine in the army, and possessing a handsome person, and an agreeable address, he seldom failed of success with the fair one, on whom he placed his regard.

"Upon my word, peasant Jerome," said he, "I thought you were in love with mortal glory, but I see you have also enlisted in the service of Venus, indeed you are no ordinary judge of beauty, you have an angel for a companion."

Sir Merency, said Jerome. "I will meet you an hour hence at the camp."

Jerome and Isabel then passed on, but the French officer continued walking by the side of the latter, complimenting her upon her beauty; promising that her lover should be advanced in the army, if it was only on her account. Jerome's heart

beat quickly as each flattering word fell from Merency's lips, and he even imagined that Isabel listened with pleasure to his trivial conversation; he was, therefore, delighted when they stood before the residence of his betrothed. He was following her into the house, when he was detained by Merency.

"Now, my fine fellow," said the latter, "you have deposited your gem safely in its casket, and may have time to attend to what I have to say; I have with great difficulty, obtained a situation for you, by which with some attention, you will be enabled to rise to a post of honor."

"I thank you, Sir Merency, for the interest you take in my welfare," replied Jerome, "but it would greatly satisfy me, if you would name the regiment in which I am to enlist, and whether it is under your command?"

"My command," replied Merency, "is stationed here, the one in which you are to serve, leaves Milan on to-morrow, to garrison a castle in the interior, but that cannot possibly be an objection, for but lately you said you were indifferent where you went, so that there was a chance of your speedily rising from a subaltern to an officer, and Saint Antonio knows, there will be opportunity enough when Charles pours his army upon us."

"I will not go!" suddenly exclaimed Jerome, striking his forehead as if a painful conviction had shot across his mind, "the departure is too sudden, it will require time before—"

"Do as you please," rudely interrupted Merency, walking from him, "the poor boor is jealous, and imagines I have a mind to his girl, if I had his remaining in Milan would not frustrate my designs."

Jerome did indeed tremble for his happiness, he knew Merency too well, not to fear his making an attempt to steal Isabel's affections from him; but it was some consolation to know that his betrothed was far different from most of the Milanese maidens, and that she knew the character of the Frenchman to well to allow him to visit her; with these reflections busy in his mind he returned home, determined to visit Isabel in the evening, and warn her of Merency whom he now considered his rival.

It was no sooner dark, than Jerome bent his anxious steps towards the dwelling of Isabel; as he approached the house, a presentiment of evil seized his mind, he remembered the attentions Merency had paid to his betrothed, and the anxiety he evinced that he should depart from Milan, these reflections goaded him to desperation, he rushed to the door, and gave the well known signal of his arrival, summons which Isabel had always hastened to obey; instead of hearing her light foot step approaching, he was startled by the tremulous voice of her father, intreating him to come in, he burst the door open and rushing into the house, beheld Antonio Blou extended upon the floor surrounded by blood.

Jerome was fixed to the spot with agony and amazement: "Father," he at length exclaimed, "tell me quickly who has done this horrid deed, that the wretch may feel the instant vengeance of my wrath!"

"Do not parley with the insidious old dolard," said another citizen, seize him, arrest him for treason."

"Bourbon gave me no gold," replied the old man, "but he has given me this good sword, with which I will strike to my feet the first hind who dares stretch out a hand to detain me."

"Merency!" faltered the old man, "And Isabel! tell me father where is Isabel?"

"Merency!" repeated Antonio, and his spirit fled with the utterance of that word.

Jerome snatched a dagger from the floor where it had lain steeped in the blood of his beloved Isabel's father, brandishing it over his head, he left the house, swearing to cleanse its stains in Merency's heart."

In a few moments he was in the French camp, and approaching the tent of the murderer, he was suddenly arrested by a guard of soldiers, "what do you want with that bloody dagger," said one of the soldiers wrestling it from his grasp.

"I seek Merency," answered Jerome, struggling to free himself from the guard.

"Merency has just left Milan, in the company of one of the handsomest maidens of the city, Isabel, the betrothed bride," said the soldier, "he is for Paris, to-morrow's sun will lead you to death for the murder of her father."

Words or resistance were vain, Jerome was dragged to a tent, bound, and a guard of soldiers placed around him; but love and revenge were too strong for chains of guards—that night as the church clock of Milan struck the last hour to morning, Jerome had burst his bands, evaded the soldiers and was on his way to France.

The first rays of the sun were reflected from the spires of the different steeples of Moulin, as weary traveller entered its suburbs; his whole appearance bore the marks of a long and fatiguing journey,

which evidently from the state of his apparel had been performed upon foot; several citizens had collected together, and were casting upon the stranger glances of suspicion, following at such a distance, that they could not lose sight of him as he slowly wended his way to the heart of the city.

"How dares a traitorous Milan enter a foreign land!" said one of the citizens

after suffering Charles' general to drive him to his master, the devil.

"Your passion is worthy of your wrongs," said Bourbon, "but pay attention to what I have further to say, this letter also informs me that you wish to be my Henchman, you shall be as I can well

confide in your fidelity, for you have

been a faithful courier between De Rouex and myself; another thing interests me in your welfare, we both seek revenge, you for love, and I for injured honor."

"To-morrow's first dawn shall behold us setting forth to seek vengeance for our wrongs (and terrible will Francis rue the insults he has heaped upon me,) till then remain in this house, take refreshment and rest, that you may be able to withstand the fatigues of the journey."

Bourbon and his Henchman after much fatigue and many narrow escapes from the French soldiers, reached the imperial dominions, where the former was received with open arms by the emperor Charles, and presented with a chief command in one of his armies; he was enabled by this high station, to harass his late king in many ways, but as it is the design of this story to narrate the history of Jerome's love, revenge and death, Bourbon will appear only when necessary to carry on those incidents, this will carry us over a period of two years; when the French king elated by his conquest of Milan determined to reduce Pavia, a city garrisoned by 6000 veterans, under the command of Antonio de Leyva, an officer distinguished for bravery and experience.

For three months, Francis, although assisted by the ablest engineers of the age, was unable to effect any thing more than make a few breaches in the walls which were speedily remedied by the ingenuity of Leyva, who threw up new

entrenchments behind them. But famine and mutiny would soon have effected for Francis, what his arms were unable to do, had it not been for the address of Leyva, and the influence he had over his soldiers; this obedience would not how-

ever have continued long, if the imperial army had not soon appeared, they were discovered in the distance by waging banners marching to the relief of Pavia; the garrison raised the cry of Bourbon and Piscara, the joyful news soon spread throughout the city, circulating from neighbor to neighbor, that speedy deliverance was at hand.

Francis, strongly entrenched before the walls of the city saw the storm approaching, he had time to retreat, but his honor and a now forbidding, he had sworn to reduce Pavia or perish in the attempt, and was determined now to stand by his obligation.

Bourbon and his colleague for several days merely cannoneaded the French army, until their soldiers growing impatient, demanded instant battle; the Imperial Generals fearful of rebellion if they refused to grant the wishes of the army, led them to the charge.

Francis sustained by the brave nobility and faithful soldiers rushed with impetuosity upon his foes, throwing their firmest battalions into disorder; at this critical moment, when victory was about to perish upon the French standard, the Swiss in their services, forgetting their renown for their martial glory, basely deserted their post; Leyva saw this, and knew that the moment to revenge his long confinement in the Pavian walls was arrived, he sallied forth at the head of his brave garrison and attacked the French rear with such fury, as to throw it into disorder, this disorder became a general rout when Piscara fell upon the French horse—with the Imperial Cavalry, the whole army fled, excepting a small body, who were fighting around Francis.

Bourbon was at a little distance from his old sovereign with his faithful Henchman at his side, when the latter suddenly springing from his horse shouted: "The third time has come, yonder is the accursed Merency, onward Jerome, now strike for Isabel."

Merency, who with all his faults was at least brave, had with other officers gathered around Francis endeavoring to defend him against a body of Spanish soldiers, seven of whom, the king had slain with his own hand.

Jerome rushed to the spot, and warding off a blow struck at him by the French King, engaged Merency hand to hand, he poised his battle-axe in the air shouting as it descended upon his opponent's head, "This for Antonio Blou." The clasp of Merency's helmet gave way beneath the blow, he sallied forth at the head of his brave garrison and attacked the French rear with such fury, as to throw it into disorder, this disorder became a general rout when Piscara fell upon the French horse—with the Imperial Cavalry, the whole army fled, excepting a small body, who were fighting around Francis.

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Some Foreign Intelligence.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

The Liverpool packet ship of the 6th has arrived, and also a chance ship—the *Lower Cluny*, Capt. M'Kinstry, from *Madagascar*, bringing advices to the 12th, and *Scotia* of the 14th ultimo.

It will be seen by the subjoined extracts, that the indemnity Bill was again under discussion in the Chamber of Peers on the 11th of June; and the subject was to be resumed on the following day.—*Capt. M'Kinstry* brings a verbal report, which reached him on the 15th, while lying off the harbor, that the bill was passed on the 13th of June precisely, in the form in which it had been reported. But whether by this is meant, as first reported to the Deputies, or as reported to the Peers from the Deputies, does not appear. The difference is essential as it involves the amendment of Gen. Valaze requiring an explanation from the American Government.

N. Y. Com.

FRANCE.

CHAMBER OF PEERS.

Presidency of M. *Le Baron Pasquier*.

Session of 1831 June.

The Chamber proceeds to the discussion of the law tending to insure the execution of the treaty of 4th July, 1831.

The Duke de Noailles, the first orator on the side, thinks that every thing has been said on the question—he votes against the project of law, and reiterates the arguments already victoriously combated in the Chamber of Deputies.

M. Guizot, Minister of Public Instruction:

Gentlemen—The Noble Duke who has just left the Tribune has alluded to what he calls the antecedents of the treaty.—He thinks he discovers in the manner in which the negotiation has been conducted, cause of suspicion against the treaty, and yet from these same antecedents, I draw conclusions directly opposite, and first, I must remind the Chamber that the treaty is not the work of the present Ministry, and notwithstanding, the present ministers have not hesitated to adopt it.

An offence afforded to the French Government the right to defer the bringing the treaty before the Chambers.—Ministers did nothing of the kind, because the government considered the accomplishment of the treaty a want of the country, as a thing necessary to her prosperity, it has supported the treaty as an act of justice, as required by the national interest.

From this it is to be inferred, that the Ministers entertain a profound conviction of the justice, of the necessity of the treaty, and for discovering in the circumstances which have surrounded the treaty with unfavorable antecedents, I believe that never more profound conviction could be invoked!

It is then, under the influence of this favorable presumption, I proceed to examine the different objections presented by the noble Duke.

He has treated the matter first as a question of right, then as a question of political interest, and finally, as a question of commercial interest. These are, I believe, the three positions which have been assumed by the noble Duke.

The Americans at all times have protested against the violation of the rights of neutral powers. At all times they have opposed the application of the Berlin and Milan Decrees.

I shall not enter into an examination of these decrees—it is the greatest question of the Continental blockade—it is a question on which the best men have been divided in opinion. I do not mean in America alone, but in France; and it was, I assert, a question of so doubtful a character, even in France, as to render it a proper subject for an arrangement (une transaction).

Notwithstanding the difficulty of the question no arrangement (transaction) took place. The Americans abandoned their pretensions, and explicitly acknowledged the validity of the decrees of Berlin and Milan, since they were to reduce their demands to vessels sequestered in consequence of the irregular application of these same decrees, they have therefore adopted the principles laid down.

The question thus reduced, there was ground for liquidation. But we know the danger of such liquidation. It appears to me incorrect to say that the sum has been fixed on demands of the Americans, varying unceasingly and unceasingly augmenting. Here again the advantage remained with France.—The negotiator admitted categories. The French Government made an estimate, no liquidation took place, but an actual arrangement (transaction) which had for its basis the French documents alone. I presume I may dispense with an examination of the categories, since the honorable member has not objected to them.

I proceed then to the second question, that of political interest. The political interest of France rendered this arrangement necessary, and I do not deny that it had its influence on the conclusion of the treaty. I admit that political interest did effect, to a certain extent, the determination of the Government, but the position in which the Government found itself must be taken into consideration, it had just been broken, dissolved, the great tie of European policy, it was forming a round, group favorable to a particular system of policy. Under these circumstances it was of importance to ally ourselves with people whose constitutions harmonized with the principles of our government.

It is for this we attach a great importance to the alliance with England. It is for this we ought to desire an alliance with America, an alliance desirable for France whatever may be the system of policy we follow.

The advantages which may result from it, cannot I know be reduced to figures. I therefore shall not attempt it. Politics interest induced the Government then to show itself favorably inclined to

21st, and embarked at Civita Vecchia, on board the steamboat *Sully*, which arrived here the day before yesterday, and left the same day for Genoa and Marseilles. It is said that Don Miguel was seen here habited as a servant, and that the next day he arrived at Genoa in the

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, May 25. Don Miguel is awaking from his lethargy. He is to be seen in the

same dress. There is no doubt, but he will go by land to Turin as a servant of some personage. It is probable he will take the route for Geneva, and proceed to Holland, where he will find a government disposed to aid him.

ENGLAND.

Instructing Members in their Seats.

The minister then entered into an examination of the treaty for the cession of Louisiana, and observed that the noble duke who had preceded him had fallen into an error in saying that the 8th article of the treaty of cession of Louisiana enabled France to withstand, in all the states of the Union, the competition of English Commerce. He had not noticed that this treaty was applicable only to French goods imported in French vessels. The calculations, therefore, which the honorable member has presented, fall with the bases on which they are founded.

A question of constitutional political right has also been discussed. National honor has been spoken of. Gentlemen—the Government of July has not now to give proof of devotion to national honor. Such proofs may be found in the attitude of its army, of its navy.

The government is the offspring of national spirit; its existence, its duration in Europe, these are the best pledges of its dignity. The government can never boast of a more glorious origin. It has now not to give proof of its character; it did this in the cradle. It is perfectly free.

Numerous voices. Good, very good. This speech made a deep impression on the Chamber. The question appears settled, and the Duke de Broglie, in reply to the Count de Roy, demonstrated conclusively how honorable it was to France to discharge her debt, and how advantageous to her, at the same time, was the mode of liquidation.

Some other orators were heard, and the sitting closed at 6 o'clock.

A correspondent of the New York Mercantile Advertiser, at Marseilles, under date of June 2d, gives the following account of what is deemed an outrage to the American Consul, Mr. Croxall, by the authorities at that place:

"You will no doubt have heard that this reaches you, of the treatment the American Consul has been subject to, on account of a drunken servant woman, whom he put out of his house. He was imprisoned for some time, tried by the Court d'assizes and acquitted by the jury; but the acquittal, together with the lawyers and doctors for the plaintiff, formed what they called a civil court, and condemned him to a fine of 2000 francs and costs. According to the opinion of many, this act was done from a spite against the Consul, he being an American, and from some observations made by the judge, or president, on account of the 25 million affair—which is likely, the Americans not being on such good terms as formerly, especially with the opposition. The Consul has written to Paris to appeal, and but little doubt exists that he will then obtain redress. Such a decision has never before been known, which gives the affair a more aggravated appearance."

SPAIN.

PARIS, June 12.

The question of intervention is arranged between the powers which are parties to the Quadruple Treaty, and the English journals received yesterday fully confirm what we have written on the subject.

A new energy is to be given to the execution of the Treaty. The resources which will be placed at the disposal of General Valdez, will enable him probably to assume the offensive, while the active co-operation of the allies of Queen Isabel II. will give to her Government a more energetic action against the factions which oppose her authority.

France without doubt will fulfil her duties with the same fidelity. A convention has just been signed between the diplomats representing Spain and Portugal, by virtue of which an auxiliary Portuguese legion is to march, at the expense of Spain, to the aid of Valdez. Fresh munitions and arms will be sent from England to the Peninsula, if required, and an Order in Council will authorize his Majesty's subjects disposed to engage in the service, to enter the Portuguese legion, or serve under the immediate orders of Valdez.

LONDON, June 8, (Evening.)

A correspondent of the Morning Herald says, under date of 2nd June:—

"I can announce it as a positive fact, that 5 days ago orders were received at Bayonne by telegraph for General Harispe, to hold himself in readiness to enter Spain at any moment; and the officers have consequently collected the horses and materiel necessary for the campaign.

Yesterday the telegraph brought a counter order. The General was directed to suspend his operations. There have been placed to day between La Croix du Bugnes and the bridge of Behebis, forming the line of the frontier, more than thirty pieces of cannon, and munitions, together with arms and baggage.

On the other hand a letter from St. Sebastian of May 26th, received here, says: "It appears that the commandant of a French ship of war which has been for a long time at anchor in the passage, has received orders to regard the Carlists as open enemies of France, and to treat them accordingly."

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. July 27, 1835.

Flour in Baltimore \$6.75.

Appointment by the Attorney General.

WILLIAM N. IRVINE, Esq. to be Prosecuting Attorney for Adams county, in the room of A. G. Miller, Esq. resigned.

ANDREW DUNCAN, Esq. of York, has been elected Major General of this Division of Militia, (the 5th.)

A Court of Inquiry will assemble at Berlin this day, to inquire into the legality or illegality of the late election for Brigade Inspector.

Mr. MILLS, the Aeronaut, made a successful ascent in a Balloon from York, on Saturday last. He remained in sight for probably an hour—and landed safely near Columbia.

COMMUNICATED.

Colonization Meeting.

GETTYSBURG, July 22, 1835.

In consequence of public notice previously given, a large and respectable meeting of the citizens occurred in the Presbyterian Church, to consider the claims of the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania. The meeting was organized by calling JOHN F. MACFARLANE to the Chair, and appointing H. L. BAUGHER Secretary. After an address to the Throne of Grace by Dr. SCHMUCKER, the claims of the Society were presented in an eloquent manner by Mr. ELLIOTT CRESSON and Dr. CYLER. They showed that the Colonization Society was the friend of the colored man in America and Africa; that it was instrumental in emancipating and removing to their native land between 3 and 4,000 slaves; that by the confession of British officers on the coast, it had contributed more to abolish the slave trade than Great Britain with all her governmental expenditures for that object; and that it was introducing civilization, commerce, intelligence and Christianity, into benighted Africa, whilst it was affording an asylum from outraged oppression to her unfortunate sons in this country. After these interesting addresses had been heard with profound attention, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That a committee of six gentlemen and six ladies be appointed to solicit donations in aid of this cause.

The committee are—Messrs. Stevens, A. G. Miller, Dr. Schmucker, Dr. D. Gilbert, Wm. McClellan, Wm. W. Paxton, and Mrs. M. Pherson, Mrs. A. G. Miller, Miss N. Miller, Miss E. W. Wirt, Miss E. Smith and Mrs. McClellan.

Resolved, That the local clergymen be requested to present the claims of this cause to their respective charges.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published.

J. F. MACFARLANE, Chair'n, H. L. BAUGHER, Sec'y.

HORATIO G. JAMESON, late of the Washington Medical College of Baltimore, has been appointed Professor of Surgery in the Medical College of the Cincinnati College of Ohio.

Bank of the U. States.—The operations of this institution will close on the 4th of March next, except so far as may be necessary to wind up its business. In anticipation of this it has closed its offices at Utica, Hartford and Portsmouth, and ordered the office in Nashville to collect its old debt by the 4th day of March next, and to close its new business, founded on Bills to be drawn on N. Orleans in anticipation of the growing crop, within six months from the 1st day of November next, thereby to enable the Patent Bank to withdraw its office from that place by the 1st of May next.

Balt. Chron.

Another late arrival from Europe presents us with European advices to the middle of last month. The American Indemnity Bill passed the French House of Peers by a majority of 103; this bill contains the clause requiring an apology for the language of the President's Message. As the whole tenor and bearing of this matter has been laid before the French Nation in the excellent letter of Mr. Livingston, they must be content with the explanation given, or seek satisfaction in the usual way.

A large Belgian force was about entering Spain in aid of the Queen, which, with the army nearly ready to embark from England, will soon restore tranquility to that country, and annihilate the prospects and hopes of Carlos.

An unexpected change in the Portuguese Ministry seems to have been caused by the predilections of the young Queen for the son of the King of France, for whom she had taken a fancy in a visit to Paris some time since. A majority of the old Ministry, including several of the Queen's nearest relatives, having other views in view, opposed the union, but the Queen remained inflexible, and compelled the Ministry to give place to those more favorable to her wishes.

Balt. Gazette.

The able Secretary of the Treasury, on seeing the account of the imprisonment for debt at this place, of three revolutionary soldiers, immediately addressed a letter, full of benevolence and feeling, to a gentleman here, covering the means for their discharge from prison.

Burlington (Vt.) Sentinel.

From the Frederick (Md.) Examiner.

MAD ELEPHANT.
One of the Nabob's servants, met a most shocking and terrible death yesterday. An Elephant belonging to Chepauk Palace became suddenly attacked with a paroxysm of furious madness, broke loose and seized the first person that came in his way, by his trunk, twisted him round over his head with tremendous violence, dashed him to the ground, and kept striking the lifeless body to the earth till having exhausted his fury upon this one victim, he abandoned the corpse. He then chased such others as dared to approach him, but these were fortunate enough to keep out of his reach. The animal afterwards fairly knocked down two other elephants sent to overcome him. The gates of the Palace compound were immediately shut, and the keepers endeavored to go up and pacify him. He walked gently off from them until they were emboldened to walk up to him, when he suddenly turned round and pelted after them at the top of his speed. He did this several times, and a trooper went express to the Nabob, to know what was to be done. Upon his arrival the guards turned out and were ordered to fire upon the elephant. The animal was eventually taken, but not till he had received 20 balls! He is now in safe custody.—*Madras Gaz.*

CHOLERA.

This disease has reappeared at Madison, Indiana, and was raging at the last accounts, with much violence, five cases having occurred in one afternoon between three o'clock and dark. The citizens were again flying to the country. We have heard the causes of the disease attributed to the effluvia arising from the immense quantities of hogs which were killed there last winter, and which was permitted to remain in the yards and cellars of those who slaughtered them.—We are informed that a similar neglect was practised at Chicago, the stench arising from which is intolerable, and that the cholera was daily expected to break out there also.

Infamous.

The N. Y. Evening Post, a leading Van Buren paper, expresses its satisfaction at the death of Chief Justice Marshall!!!—We had thought such a being could not be found in the Union. The satellites of power will no doubt rejoice that the Judiciary may now be made subservient to the Executive power of the Government!

Horticultural.

The ladies will thank us for telling them that the best thing to promote the growth of their flowers and vegetables is the soap-suds in which clothes have been washed. The suds ordinarily produced in a family, is a sufficient manure for a good sized kitchen or flower garden.

Dwelling House.

During a tremendous thunder storm on Monday night last, the mail stage from Portland to Bangor, was upset and precipitated down a bank a distance of 25 feet, without any injury to passengers, driver, or horses. Such a statement certainly makes a strong call upon our credulity—especially as it is added that the carriage was brought up upon a rocky bottom—but seeing it in a newspaper, we suppose we must believe it.

We agree perfectly with the opinion of the passengers, that it was a Providential escape.

N. Y. Eng.

The six per cent. Loan of one million of dollars authorized by the State of Maryland, to complete the Rail Road from this city to the borough of York, Pa., was, we learn, taken yesterday in Annapolis, under a joint offer, by Messrs. J. I. Cohen, Jr. & Brothers, and A. Brown & Sons, of this city, and Thomas Biddle & Co., of Philadelphia.—*Balt. Gaz.*

MAARRIED.

On the 12th inst. in St. John's Church, Baltimore, by the Rev. Mr. De Barth, Mr. Gerhard Hammett, to Miss Eliza Finck, of this county.

DIED.

On Tuesday last, near Littlestown, Mr. John Ludwick Miller, in the 64th year of his age.

On the same day, Mr. Valentine Flahr, of Franklin township, in the 50th year of his age.

On the 6th inst. at the house of Capt. Wilson, in Liberty township, Mrs. Nancy M'Elhadden, a native of South Wales, in the 87th year of her age.

On Thursday the 9th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Bixler, wife of Mr. Abraham Bixler, of this county, aged about 65 years.

On Monday the 13th inst. Mr. James Gallagher, of Mountpleasant township.

COMMUNICATED.

Democratic Meeting.
At a large and respectable meeting of Democratic Citizens friendly to the re-election of Geo. Wolf, as Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, convened at the house of Mr. Jacob Ziegler, in the borough of Gettysburg, on Saturday the 11th of August next, at 1 o'clock, p. m. for the purpose of making arrangements relative to the formation of County Ticket.

Resolved. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the County papers, signed by the Chairman and Secretary.

HARVEY D. WATTLES, Chair'n.

THOMAS MELAUCH, Sec'y.

The editor of the Pittsburg Times mentions the occurrence of several cases of Cholera in that city, while the Advocate affirms that the "health of Pittsburg was never better than at the present moment."

A very severe gale was experienced on the 20th Inst. The damage done to shipping at Quebec is estimated at \$20,000.

Penn's Cottage.—The first house built in Philadelphia, after the arrival of Wm. Penn's Colony, is still standing. It is situated in Letitia Court, which runs south from Market Street. It is a small house 23 feet by 30 and 2 stories high.

T. C. MILLER, Pres't.

July 27.

How to acquire knowledge.—Young man, would you be intelligent? Carry a book about you always. Not a novel, but a work of utility—work in which you read of realities, not fiction. Would you be wise? Open and read that book whenever you have a moment of leisure.

I recollect to have read an anecdote of a shoemaker, who always kept a book open before him, so that he might not lose a moment, but be preparing for future usefulness; and the result was that he became not only one of the most eminent, but one of the most useful men of his day. Why, my young friend, may you not by pursuing a similar course, also become eminent and useful to your country and your fellow men? Adopt the course and give a fair trial, and if you do not succeed to the extent of your ambition, I will guarantee that you will not be the worse mechanic or citizen for the experiment.

NOTICE.

THE CORNER STONE of the English Evangelical Lutheran Church in Gettysburg, will be laid on Wednesday the 19th of August next.—Several Ministers from a distance, are expected to preach on that occasion, in the English language. The public are respectfully invited to attend the ceremony.

July 27.

Orphans' Court Sale.

IN PURSUANCE of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Thursday the 13th day of August next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. at the Court-house in Gettysburg, the following

General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHERIFF and Wm. MCLEAN, Esq's. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing the 28th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 24th day of August next.

ALSO,

A Tract of Land.

Situate in Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Wm. Wierman, David Mumper, and others, containing 51 Acres, more or less, with an Orchard and a small Stable thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Elizabeth Muntorff, deceased.

ALSO,

A Tract of Land.

Situate in Latimore township, Adams county, containing 40 Acres, more or less, on which are a 1½ story Log House, Log Stable, and Log Blacksmith Shop, a never failing Spring of water, and a small Peach Orchard. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of John McBride.

ALSO,

A Tract of Land.

Situate in Latimore township, Adams county, containing 120 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of John Woford, Allen Robinette, and others, on which are a 2 story Brick house and Brick back building, Double Log Barn, a Stone Spring-house and a good Spring of water, an excellent Orchard, and Meadow.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Comley.

ALSO,

A Tract of Land.

Situate in Latimore township, Adams county, containing 50 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of John Morthland, Jesse Cook, and others, on which are a 2 story Stone House, Log Barn, a well of Water near the door, a good Orchard, and some Meadow. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of Jonathan Cox.

ALSO,

A Tract of Land.

Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, containing 3 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of A. Smith, G. Bercaw, and others, containing 9 Acres, more or less, on which are a 1½ story Log

dwelling house, & a Barn, with a Well of never failing water near the door, and a sufficient quantity of Meadow.

ALSO,

A Tract of Land.

Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, containing 2 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of A. Smith, G. Bercaw, and others, containing 2 Acres and 114 Perches, of FIRST RATE TIMBER LAND.

ALSO,

A Tract of Land.

Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, containing 3 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of A. Smith, G. Bercaw, and others, containing 3 Acres and 48 Perches of FIRST RATE TIMBER LAND.

ALSO,

A Tract of Land.

Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, known by Lot No. 10, fronting on the Baltimore turnpike, adjoining lands of the Heirs of —— Schweiger, Elizabeth Natcher, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Daniel Deardorff.

ALSO,

A Tract of Land.

Situate in Reading township, Adams county, containing 100 Acres, more or less, on which are a 2 story Log House, Log Stable, a Spring of water near the house, adjoining lands of Abram Myers, Joseph Baker and others.

Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Jacob Moses.

JAMES BELL, Jr. Sheriff.

July 27.

TO THOSE AFFLICTED WITH CORNS.

THE celebrated ALBION CORN PLASTER affords instant relief, and at the same time dissolves and draws the Corn out by the roots, without the least pain.

CERTIFICATE.—To those afflicted with Corns on their feet, I do certify, that I have used the Albion Corn Plaster, with complete success. Before I had used one box, it completely cured a corn which had troubled me for many years. I make this public for the benefit of those afflicted with that painful complaint.

WM. SHAW.

Flushing, L. I. Feb. 28.

Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Pills, FOR FEMALES.

THESE purify the Blood, quicken its circulation, assist the suspended operations of nature, and are a general remedy for the prevailing complaints among the female part of society. The Pills are particularly efficacious in the Green Sickness, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Short Breath, Sinking of the Spirits, Dejection and disinclination to exercise and society. Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful, except in cases of pregnancy, when they must not be taken—neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits. Price \$1.50 a box.

ALSO—THE CELEBRATED

Cambria Tooth-Ache Pills,

Which give immediate relief, without the least injury to the Teeth. Trial this will be found one of the best remedies known for this complaint. Price 50 cents a box.

ALSO—None are genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper, by the sole proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY.

For sale at his Counting Room, over No. 69, Court-st.

near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by his special appointment by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

NOTICE.

ROSENNAH WILSON,
by her next friend,
MICH'L C. CLARKSON,

Alias Subpresa
for a
DIVORCE.

PETER WILSON.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to
Peter Wilson.

YOU are hereby commanded, as you were before commanded, that you be and appear, in your own proper person, before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, at Gettysburg, on the *Fourth Monday of August next*, to shew cause, if any you have, why the said Rosannah Wilson, your wife, should not be divorced from the bonds of Matrimony, agreeably to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

JAMES BELL, Jr. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, June 15, 1835.

List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post Office at Little Town, Adams county, Pennsylvania.

July 1st, 1835.

George Able John Hartman

John Albaugh Isaac Jones

Jacob Bowers A. Krighton

Henry Blair Magdalene Koon

Frederick Bishop Joseph Kuhn

John Collman John Kugler

John Caler Jacob Keller, Esq.

Abraham Cunkel John Keefer

Frederick Dickensbits Peter Little

Sen. John Little

Daniel Dichtl Jacob Mackley

Catharine Eckert Adam Mackey

Jas. W. Foster Jacob Mau

Susannah Farber Jacob Rickard

Mr. Flore Catharine Schaber

John Forster Henry Uner

Peter Groff Jacob Wagner

Francis Garver Mary Will

Mr. Hostetor Rosannah Witlet

Daniel Hoover Jacob Warner

Jacob Hardt

F. LEAS, P. M.

July 6.

LOT FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 1st day of August next*, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

A Lot of Ground,

Situate near the East end of York-street in said Borough—late the property of SAMUEL A. COBBAN, deceased.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock of said day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

SAMPSON S. KING, Adm'r.

June 8.

BACK VOLUMES OF THE MUSEUM.

THE proprietor of Little's Museum of Foreign Literature, Science and Art, has determined to dispose of the remaining sets of the back volumes at a very reduced price, one half only of the original subscription.

He thus offers to Library Companies, Reading Rooms, and to gentlemen forming a selection of books, an opportunity of purchasing 20

large and extremely valuable miscellane-

ous volumes, at a price far below their cost or value; an opportunity which

must necessarily be of short duration,

and which cannot occur again. The fol-

lowing terms will not be deviated from if

orders are received within the present

year, 1835, beyond which period the

proprietor will not be bound by the pres-

ent notice.

1. Sets of twenty complete volumes

will be supplied in numbers for \$30 00

cash.

2. Sets of twenty complete volumes

nearly half bound in blue or red moroc-

co \$40 00 cash.

The purchaser who orders bound sets

may have his or her name printed in gold

on the back without any additional

charge.

The Museum contents consists of the

best selections from the entire range of

British periodical literature; Reviews,

Essays, Tales, Poetry, &c., and it may

emphatically be asserted that no peri-

odical ever published retains its interest,

or that the back volumes bear the same

relative value as the Museum.

The back sets of twenty volumes re-

maining on hand, are not numerous, and

are rapidly going off. Address

ADAM WALDIE,

Philadelphia.

July 13.

31.

NOTICE.

THE School Directors of Straban

township, will meet at the house

of Abraham King, Esq. in Hunterstown,

on Saturday the 1st day of August next,

to receive Proposals from TEACHERS

for the several School Districts in said

Township, to expend the balance of the

School fund on hands for the present

year.

By order of the Board,

ROBERT M'LEHENEY, Sec'y.

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of Abraham King, Esq. in Hunterstown,

on Saturday the 1st day of August next,

to receive Proposals from TEACHERS

for the several School Districts in said

Township, to expend the balance of the

School fund on hands for the present

year.

By order of the Board,

ROBERT M'LEHENEY, Sec'y.

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